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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. | TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1810. | NUMBER 1293.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DE[illegible]MENT, APRIL 24, 1810.

1. The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, are severally authorized to gran[illegible] certificates or acknowledgements, entitling the Propr[illegible]s of them, or their representatives, to receive Promiss[illegible]ry Notes of this Government, on the terms hereinafter to be specified.

2. The certificates in question will be issued in exchange at par, for the principal and interest, or for the principal only, of the 8 per cent. loan of the Bengal Government, at present outstanding, and which have not been advertised for payment prior to the present date.

3. Certificates will be issued in the same manner in exchange for the 8 per cent. loan obligations of the Government of Fort St. George, at present outstanding, at the rate of 360 Arcot Rupees, (equivalent to Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335 172) per 100 Star Pagodas.

4. Certificates will also be issued in exchange for the 8 per cent. loan obligations of the Bombay Government at present outstanding, at the rate of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

5. The public securities of the Government of Fort St. George and Bombay, will be received in exchange for the certificates in question, on application at those presidencies respectively.

6. The Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency where the transfer is made, will grant the Proprietor of the obligation, a certificate or acknowledgement for the amount, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum; from the date of such acknowledgement until the 31st August next.

7. The interest which may be due on the certificates on the 31st of August next, will be paid at either of the Presidencies in cash, or the amount will be added to the principal at par, the holder of the certificate received or paying, at his option, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in cash, so that in all cases the Notes, ultimately to be granted by the public officers, may be for sums in even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

8. The certificates after the Proprietor shall have received the interest due to the 31st of August next, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, not being less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each, and to bear date the 1st day of September, 1810, which notes will be numbered and registered in the order in which the certificates are presented at his office.

9. The Accountant General at Fort St. George or Bombay will, on application from the holders of certificates, trans[illegible] them to the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal, [illegible]e exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expen[illegible] whatever. The Proprietor however must in every suc[illegible] case receive the interest due [illegible] his certificate before it be transmitted to Bengal, [illegible] also express thereon the number and amount [illegible] the Promissory Notes which he would wish to r[illegible]e in exchange for it, and which will be issued accordingly for any sums in even hundreds, of not less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

10. The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered debt of the Bengal Presidency, and the principal shall be pay[illegible] in Cash, in Bengal only, according to the [illegible]h the Notes shall have been so plac[illegible] the Gener[illegible] Register, and under the rules [illegible]ished for the pay[illegible] of the Register debt now existing.

11. For the accomo[illegible]tion of the Proprietors of notes residing in Fort St. G[illegible]rge or Bombay, it is hereby provided that, on a[illegible]cation to the Accountant General at eith[illegible] Presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the [illegible] Note issued by the Bengal Government exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and of the ssme tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes consolidated into one or more larger Notes, or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes, (not being for less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each,) on payment of the established fees of Office.

12. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall, after the 31st of August next, be payable half yearly on the 1st of September, and the 1st of March, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged in Bengal, and it shall be optional with the Proprietor of the notes to receive payment of such Interest in Cash, either at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay, or by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable six Months after sight: provided always, in the latter case, that the Interest, for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling at the least, and no Bill will be granted for any smaller amount.

13. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive payment of it at that Presidency in Cash, at the exchange of 335 172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas, or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George, will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer in Bengal, payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Notes, on account of Interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

14. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Bombay, shall be entitled to receive prvment of it at that Presidency in Cash, at the exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees; or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer in Bengal, payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of Interest, to the period of the last yearly instalment.

15. For the accomodation of Persons returning to Europe, the holders of Promissory Notes, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, who may be desirous of receiving payment of the half-yearly Interest by Bills on the Hon'ble Court of Directors, shall be entitled, on application to the Governor General in Council at Fort William, or to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, or Bombay, to have their Promissory Notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000) deposited in charge of the Sub-Treasurer for the time being, at either of the three Presidencies, at the risk, and under the security of the Company. An Acknowledgement will be granted by the Sub-Treasurer for the Promissory Notes so deposited with him, and the Interest accruing thereon, will be remitted as it shall become due, by Bills to be granted according to the terms of the present Advertisement, which Bills will be forwarded by the Accountant, or Deputy Accountant General, to the Proprietor, his Attorney or Assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

16. All applications to the Governor General in Council at Fort William, or the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, or Bombay, to have Promissory Notes deposited in the Treasury, must be accompanied by the Notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each Note, and be attested by the signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attorney or Attornies.

"The interest accruing half yearly on this Promisso-"ry Note, is to be remitted (unless it shall be hereaf-"ter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on "the Honorable the Court of Directors, pursuant to "the tenor of this Promissory Note, and the other "condition of the Advertisement, publish[illegible] in the Cal-"cutta Gazette of the 26th April 1[illegible] payable to "———, and be forwarded to [illegible]——, but this "Promissory Note, shall not be [illegible]ged, sold, or in "any manner negociated, or [illegible]ered up to any per-"son whomsoever, nor are these directions with re-"spect to the mode of payment of the interest to be in "any manner altered, except on application to the Go-"vernor General (or Governor) in Council, to be made "by myself, my Executors or Administrators, or un-"der the authority of a sp[illegible] power of attorney, spe-"cifying the number, [illegible] amount of this Promissory "Note, to be execut[illegible] me or them for that purpose."

17. For the satisfac[illegible]on of persons, who may purpose to return to Europe before the 1st of September next, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing clauses. the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal will, on t[illegible] part, write the declaration above prescribed [illegible]e Promissory Notes, provided he shall receive i[illegible]ctions for that purpose, by an endorsement to be [illegible]uted on the Certificate or Certificates under the [illegible]ature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Ate to[illegible] or Attornies. The Deputy Accountant General [illegible]lso make the necessary application to the Gover-[illegible] General in Council, for an order to the Sub-Trea-[illegible]rer, to receive the Promissory Notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgement of that Officer for the deposit to the Proprietor of the Notes, or to his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

18. A Certificate or Acknowledgement will be granted in the following form for Transfers which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day "paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the "sum of Sicca Rupees————, which is to be account-"ted for to him, or order, in the manner following. "Interest on the Principal will be paid to him at the "General Treasury of either of the Presidencies of "Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, at and "after the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, from "this date to the 31st of August, and for the Principal "a Promissory Note, to be dated on the 1st Septem-"ber 1810, will be granted on application to the De-"puty Accountant General in Bengal, payable confor-"mably to the conditions of the Advertisement pub-"lished in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of April "1810."

"C. D. SUB-TREASURER."

19. Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government at Fort William, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the Certificates.

"FORT WILLIAM,

"*Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees*——

"The Governor General in Council does hereby ac-"knowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of "Calcutta Sicca Rupees ——, as a Loan to the Honor-"able United Company of Merchants of England trad-"ing to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for "and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay "and discharge the said Loan, by paying unto the said "A. B. his Executors or Administrators, or his or their "order the Principal Sum of——————aforesaid, at "the Presidency of Fort William, agreeable to the or-"der in which this Note may stand on the General Re-"gister of Notes and Bonds of this Presidency, paya-"ble according to priority of date and number; and "paying the Interest accruing thereon at the rate of "Eight per Cent per Annum, by half yearly payments, "viz. on the 1st of September and the 1st of March "following, from year to year, at the option of the "lender, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, "either in Cash at the Presidency of Fort William, "Fort St. George, or Bombay, or by bills to be drawn "by the Governor General in Council, or Governor in "Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at "the rate of two shillings and six pence the Calcutta "Sicca Rupee, and payable six months after sight, un-"til the principal shall be discharged in B[illegible]ngal."

"*Signed by the Authority of the Gove[illegible]nor General "in Council.*"

(Signed) "E. F.

SECRETARY TO THE [illegible]VERNMENT.

"ACCOUNTANT GEN[illegible]'S OFFICE,

"*Registered as N[illegible]*"

[illegible]blished by order of [illegible]n. th[illegible]ent in [illegible]uncil.

[illegible] ST. G. TU[illegible]ER,

SEC[illegible]ARY TO THE [illegible]ERNMENT.

Pu[illegible]d by order of the H[illegible] the Govern[illegible] Council.

A. FALCO[illegible] CHIEF [illegible]o GOVT.

Fort [illegible] George, 10th July, 1[illegible]

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1810.

The following are the names of the Passengers on board the four ships, which parted Company with the fleet lately arrived and which proceeded to the Cape.

PASSENGERS PER ASTELL.—For Bengal,—John Riley, Esq. senior merchant, Lady and Family—Mr. Dick, writer—Mr. Wood, cadet—Mrs. Mathews and Son—Mr. Levesque, native—Mr. Meikle, assistant-surgeon — Misses M. and I. Bathie, Povoleri—Mr. Joseph Hunt, musical-instrument-maker—Messrs. Holroyd, Lawsenne, Henderson, Easson, Colvin, Cartwright, Hanbury, and Gavan, cadets.—For Madras—Miss Ewart—Messrs. Lawrie, Coventry, and Anderson, cadets.—For Prince of Wales's Island—Mr. James Crichton, chief mate of a ship building by Mr. Hudson.

PER CEYLON.—For Bengal—Abraham Welland, Esq senior merchant; Lady and Family—Mr. Saunders, writer—Mons. Carteau de Buillon, for the Mauritius—Messrs. Wake, Fell, Mackintosh, Nicholson, and Buny, cadets.—For Ceylon—Mrs. A. Smith.

PER WILLIAM PITT.—For Bengal—Messrs. Middleton, Martin, and Dashwood, writers—Mr. Fitzjulius, native—Messrs. Ralfe, Farnarby, Robb, Steer, Auberjoneu, Shrine, Wood, Ingle, Jenkins, Blair, M'Kenley, and Chespe, cadets—Mr. Lay, pilot service.—For Madras—Lieut.-Col. John Dighton, Lady and Son—Misses Mien and Smith—Messrs. Dighton, Porter, J. Gibbings, and Barnett, cadets.—For the Cape of Good Hope—Mr. R. Stewart, and Mr. T. Donaldson.

PER EUPHRATES.—For Bengal—Lieutenant A. Trever—Kenneth Macqueen, Esq. free merchant.—For Madras—Mr. George Ness.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

10th July, H. C. S. Lady Carrington, Capt. W. Atkins, from Calcutta, left 8th June; and sailed to London 15th July—Do. H. C. Ship Woodford, Captain J. Martin, from London, 19th February—11th Schooner Maria, Captain C. F. Kuhler, from Columbo, 1st July—Do. Sship Anna, Captain T. Scott, from Bencoolen, 7th June; and sailed to Covelong 14th July—15th H. M. Ship Russell, Capt. Caulfield.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Edward Vaughan, James Hepburn, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, on this Establishment, to Mrs. Handley.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant T. M'Lean, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Sunday last, the Lady of Kirby Dalrymple, Esq. of a Son.

At Samulcottah, on the 22d ult. the Lady of Captain J. Simons, of a Daughter.

At New Town, Cuddalore, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. J. W. Mallandine, Hindoostanee instructor, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cochin, on the 27th May, Lieutenant Douglas. of the 2d Bat. 17th Regt. N. I.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 17th ult. Mr. George Denham, Mariner, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Rebeiro.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on Monday the 25th ult. the Lady of Charles Buller, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Ditto, on the 25th ult. the Lady of M. Law, Esq. of a Son.

On the 22d ult. the Lady of Captain Thomas Ross, of the Brig Industry of a Son.

Lately, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain A. T. Watson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Lately, the Lady of John Thornhill, Esq.

On Wednesday morning the 26th ult. the infant Daughter of Charles Buller, Esq.

At Cawnpore, aged three years, Thomas Richard Henry Watson, son of Capt. A. T. Watson.

On the 31st May, the Lady of Lieut. Heathcote, of His [illegible]iesty's 14th Regt.

A[illegible]nar, on the 8th ult. Capt. Charles Reddish, of the [illegible]eon Infantry Invalids.

BOMBAY.

DE[illegible].—Major Samuel Bayley of His Majesty's 56th [illegible]ment on board the Milford, in the harbour, after [illegible]ng taken his passage for Europe, on the 27th of M[illegible]st.

[illegible]day morning, the 29th ult. in the 55th year of [illegible] Ardasier Dady, a highly respectable Parsee Me[illegible]t, of the first rank on this island. He was dist[illegible]ished among the wealthy and enterprising Native[illegible] liberality of mind, that gained him the good will [illegible]steem of the British Inhabitants, and would have [illegible]ered him conspicuous in any society. He was kin[illegible] charitable, and very many of the poor Natives lou[illegible]ewail the loss of their benefactor. The reflectio[illegible]hose good qualities and the general regret of al[illegible]s, will be the best consolation which his family ca[illegible]ive on the present melancholy occasion.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Down Hatherly, Captain Wilson, of the 19th Light Dragoons, to Jane, third daughter of [illegible] Turner, Esq. of Hatherly House.

At Bisham, Fulwar Craven, Esq. of Chilton, Wilts, to Laura, second daughter of George Vansittart, Esq. M. P. for this county.

DEATH.—At Bath, John Monck, Esq. 74. He was a lineal descendant of Anthony Monck, the Grand-father and common ancestor of General George Monck, who was the principal instrument of the restoration of King Charles II.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, H. M. 22d Dragoons—Captain Whyte, Do.—Capt. Ellard,—H. M. 34th Regt.—Capt. Charlesworth, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Capt. Watts, H. M. 59th Regt.—Capt. R. Watts, H. M. 19th Regt.—Lieut. Nixon, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Lieuts. Stewart and Purdon, H. M. 12th Regt.—Lieut. Hale, H. M. 22d Dragoons—Lieut. Crew—Lieuts. Grey, and Ardagh, 1st Bat. 14th Regt.—Lieut. Edmonds, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Lieut. Colt, H. M. 80th Foot—Ensign Good, H. M. 12th Foot—Mr. Su[illegible]n Simpson—Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Malco[illegible] Bengal Establishment—Mr. Surgeon Tymon, [illegible]te of H. M. Brig Seaflower—Mr. Surgeon Hayes—Mr. Boyd, Merchant—Mr. Read—Mr. Klein, late Chief Officer of the Brig Jane—Mr. E. Greeves, Do. of the Ceres—Mr. C. Collins,—Mr. M. Hunter—Mr. C. Cassody, and Mr. F. Ebert.

DEPARTURE.—Ensign H. Good.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1810.

On Monday last, the Union, Captain A. H Reid, arrived in the River from Prince of Wales Island, which she left on the 8th curt

Thomas Raffles, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Prince of Wales's Island, and Thomas Macquoid, Esq. of the same Establishment, came passengers from Penang to Calcutta, with the Union.

We are sorry to hear that the Union, brings accounts of the loss of the Dundee, Captain Ross, belonging to Malacca. This vessel was cut off by the Malays, near Lingin, and every Soul on board put to death, with the exception of one woman.

The Penang Price Currents of the beginning of June, state Opium at 850 dollars per chest; but in no demand.

Accounts had been received at Batavia, previously to the sailing of the Cartel, of the Expedition fitting out at Madras; and of the probable of its destination.

The Baring, Capt. Brown, for England, quitted her pilot at Sea, on the 18th current.

The Fairlie, Capt D'Esterre, has put back to Saugor Roads; and is to come up to Diamond Harbour, in order to have a part of her cargo restowed.

During a violent thunder storm, at Barrackpore on Monday evening [illegible]he Bungalow of Capt. Lumley, near th[illegible] Flagsto[illegible] by the lightning and [illegible] on fi[illegible] which sprea[illegible] the chopper, q[illegible]ckly gained such force and extent, as to ren[illegible] ineffectual any attempt to get it under; and in the course of an hour or less, the whole of the spacious building, and a considerable part of the furniture, were burnt to ashes.

To the EDITOR *of the* MIRROR.

SIR,

If is not generally known, that the Portrait of LORD LAKE is open to the inspection of the Pub'ic at the House of the Asiatic Society. Many people are desirous of seeing it; and there can be no difficulty about it, as I am informed the rooms of the Society, are always open in the day time, from sun-rise to sun-set.

Your's

A. B.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.	CALCUTTA, JUNE 26, 1810.	*Sell.*
5 4	Eigith per Cents. of 1808, Interest, payable half yearly, premium..................	4 12
ditto	Ditto new Loan Acknowledgemt.	ditto

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CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1810.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, the 26th June, 1810.

The trial of Robert Scott Douglas, Sreekissen Sing, and Summeraan Sing, charged with the crime of *arson*, in having set on fire certain out-houses attached to the indigo factory of Mr. Matthew Moran, situated in the zillah of Chuprah, closed at a late hour in the night, when the prisoners were all found guilty.

Yesterday closed the first sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the year 1810.

The several prisoners being brought to the bar, the following sentences were passed upon them:

Lieut. Samuel Moody, for murder; to be imprisoned one year and pay a fine of 1000 rupees.

William Clark, for murder; to pay a fine of one rupee and be discharged.

Cheedya, butcher, for larceny; to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years.

Bholonauth, for misdemeanour, with felonious intent; to be imprisoned in the house of correction 3 years, and to find security for good behaviour for 7 years, himself in 1000 rupees, and two sureties in 500 rupees each.

Curreem, for felony; to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 7 years.

Gour Ghose, for felony; ditto ditto.

Pousey, for robbery, ditto ditto.

Henry Dyson and Neil Campbell, for assault; the former to be imprisoned in the common gaol of Calcutta, for 6 calendar months, and pay a fine of 100 rupees; the latter to be imprisoned in ditto, for 8 calendar months, and pay a fine of 200 rupees.

Sreekissen Sing and Summuraan Sing, for arson; to be hung by the neck till dead.

Robert Scott Douglas, for arson; guilty as an accessary after the fact, to be imprisoned in the common gaol for one year, and to pay a fine of 1000 rupees.

The sentence of death passed on Sreekissen Sing and Summuraan Sing, was afterward commuted to transportation for life.

ARRIVALS.—June 24, 1810.—Ship Coromandel, Capt. Cameron, from Madras the 8th instant.—do. 25. Brig L'Union, Captain Reid, from Penang the 9th ditto.

DEPARTURE.—June 24, 1810.—H. M.'s ship Modeste, Captain Elliot.

The ship Fairlie, Captain D'Esterre, remains at Diamond harbour.

English Extracts.

THE NEWS,—JANUARY 30.

A letter from Lord Grenville to Lord Fingal upon the Catholic claims, has been printed. His Lordship will not refuse to present the Catholic Petition; but he adds, "I must with equal explicitness decline to be myself, at this time, and under so many circumstances of such peculiar disadvantages to your cause, the mover of any proposition upon it."

FEBRUARY 4.

The very important subject of the scarcity of specie, but particularly of gold coin, is likely to undergo a full discussion before the House of Commons. We have feared it was too certainly proved by the disappearance of specie from circulation, that French corn has been paid for, not by English manufactures and Colonial produce, but by English guineas; our home circulation being thus distressed, and our paper currency endangered to benefit French farmers and land-holders. Our apprehensions appear, from the discussion, to have been well founded.—Mr. Marryatt distinctly stated that we paid in specie for the corn, butter cheese, &c. which we received from Holland and Spain. Naval stores also, of which we imported such immense supplies last year, have been paid for in specie. This sufficiently accounts for the scarcity.—The evil requires immediate and attentive consideration; and it would surely be better to put a stop to the importations from Holland and France altogether, if the enemy instead of taking our manufactures or colonial produce in payment, will insist upon having our specie.

Our contemporaries need not be alarmed at, the exclusion of strangers from the gallery. The measure will not last a week. Government might as well attempt to keep corn from the public market, as intelligence from the public mind. Such things may be practised (though never with impunity to the authors) in a despotic state, but open communication is the aliment of a free people. This is so well understood, that in all periods within our memory, when this Standing Order has been resorted to, the measure has brought only discredit on the tottering party that tried it.

Suppose that a number of Members were to determine to print their own speeches, and send them to their constituents, signed by their names—Does the Standing Order preclude them from giving this information to their country? A few such letters would speedily open the gallery.

We remember a time, during the administration of Lord North, when the gallery was once shut. The report of the proceedings, however, went on in the news-papers the same. They were given by Members themselves. Till at length the good-humoured Lord in the blue ribband stepped across the House to Mr. Fox, and said, "Really, Mr. Fox, since we have turned Reporters ourselves, the speeches are so clumsy, there is so much misrepresentation, and so much nonsense, that we must open the gallery door in our own defence."

MARCH 9, 1810.

Dispatches from Mr. Adair, at Constantinople, and also from Lord Collingwood, were received yesterday. On the 13th ult. his Lordship was off Minorca, with sixteen sail of the line. The French fleet had not ventured out of Toulon. Lord Collingwood had been much indisposed, but was recovering. Mr. Adair is said to be on his return from Constantinople.

The Vessel that brought these dispatches touched at Cadiz on the 24th; nothing of importance had occurred at that date. The enemy however, were preparing for a close investment of that important place. They were gradually occupying the various positions necessary for attacking the Isle of Leon in form.

The consequence of the Vote of the House of Commons, respecting Lord Chatham's conduct as a Cabinet Minister, in privately presenting a Report to the King, is such as we anticipated; and the Public had a right to expect. His Lordship has resigned the situation of Master General of the Ordnance. Thus it is that this wretched substitute for an Administration is, as it were, torn away limb by limb, from the situation in which they have inflicted so much calamity upon the country: and as public justice compels them to part with this extremity, and that the remainder still pertinaciously adhere with their very teeth to the emoluments of office. Lord Mulgrave is named as Lord Chatham's successor; and it was yesterday reported, that Lord Castlereagh was to be placed at the head of the Admiralty!!

SIR R. STRACHAN'S NARRATIVE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EARL OF CHATHAM'S STATEMENT OF HIS PROCEEDINGS, DATED OCTOBER 15, PRESENTED TO THE KING, FEB. 14.

London, March 5, 1810.

Upon the first point to which Lord Chatham in his Narrative has called his Majesty's attention, namely, "the ground upon which, after the army was at length assembled near Bathz, a landing in prosecution of the ultirior objects of the Expedition was not deemed advisable," it would be improper for me to make any observation, because the reasons which are said to have rendered it "clear and evident that *no further* operations could at that time be undertaken with any prospect of success," were such as I was not competent to appreciate, and therefore I did not presume to discuss.

Not being aware from my own observations that further success was unattainable, I ventured to offer the fullest assistance and co-operation of the naval armament under my command in any ulterior measures which might be deemed advisable, and I trust that in making the offer I shall not be thought to have been guided by a too forward and indiscreet zeal rather than by a due sense of my professional duty.

Upon the second point, namely, "Why the army was not sooner assembled at Bathz to re-commence further operations," I feel confident that I shall have no difficulty in proving, in direct contradiction to the assertion in Lord Chatham's Statement, that the delay did in no shape rest with me or depend upon any arrangements in which the navy was exclusively concerned, but that on the contrary every facility was afforded by the navy towards accelerating the movements of the army, and every exertion used by all those under my command, in the various and complicated services entrusted to them.

I have in vain endeavoured to ascertain the foundation upon which the assertion rests, that it "was distinctly agreed upon that a vigorous attack by the navy upon the sea front should be made at the same time that the troops after effecting their landing advanced to invest Flushing, it being hoped that by a powerful co-operation from the sea at the moment the troops presented themselves before the place, the labour and delay of a regular siege might have been avoided." I cannot find any instructions, orders, letters, or communications, either previous to our departure from the Downs or subsequent, alluding to any such agreement and can have no difficulty, not merely in asserting that no such agreement was made, but that from the nature of the thing itself, it is quite impossible that any such agreement could have been made.

It certainly was in contemplation, if the enemy's fleet had remained in the lower part of the river, more particularly in the vicinity of Flushing, to have pushed a fleet of line-of-battle ships in the Scheldt to attack them, and a squadron for that purpose among other objects was ready under the orders of Lord Gardner. With that squadron I intended to have proceeded to the attack of the enemy's fleet, if it had not retreated up the river before the armament arrived on the coast of Zealand.

It was also in my contemplation by means of that squadron to co-operate with the army in any attack upon Flushing, wherein the assistance of the navy should be thought desirable. This is proved by my orders to Lord Gardner of the 16th and 20th of July; but it is so far from being true that this view of mine was the result of any agreement preconcerted with Lord Chatham, as the statement seems to imply, that the first spontaneous offer of such co-operation o[illegible] my part was passed by without any immediate no[illegible] by his Lordship. This offer was contained in my [illegible] of the 8th of August, to which I shall shortly ha[illegible] occasion to allude.

For particulars of the co-operation and as[illegible]ance actually afforded then by the navy in the com[illegible]ncement of our operations, I may refer to the last p[illegible]graph of Lord Chatham's dispatch of the 2d August, [illegible]. I. Military Letter B.)

In answer to the imputation of miscondu[illegible] thrown upon me, for not having realized the hope, [illegible] that by a powerful co-operation from the sea at th[illegible] moment the troops presented themselves before [illegible]ce, the labour and delay of a regular siege might [illegible]e been avoided." it is perhaps sufficient to state, [illegible] such a hope must appear chemerical, except upon [illegible] or two suppositions. If the Commander in Chief, [illegible] conviction that the works of Flushing on the [illegible] side were either too weak or too extensive, or [illegible]ned by a garrison too inadequate to resist a sudden [illegible]nd general assault, had proposed a simultaneous attack from the line-of-battle ships, our fire might certainly have contributed to the success of such a project; but an enterprize so desperate as this under the well ascertained circumstances of the fortress and garrison, can never have been for a moment in contemplation.

If for the purpose of sparing to his army the labour and delay of a regular siege, the Commander in Chief had wished to make his attack on the sea front, to embark the assailing army in the boats of the fleet, and to land them under the protection of our ships of the line, I need only say that I was perfectly ready to share the hazards of such an attack, and that the ships were prepared for the service. It could not be for me to suggest such a measure, which of course must originate with the Commander in Chief, to whom, however, I thought it my duty to state in my letter of the 8th of August (Minutes of Evidence, p. 160) my readiness to "act under a previous concert for co-operation with the army in such a plan of attack as might accelerate the surrender of Flushing."

But such a proposal, in point of fact, was not made to me; from whence I must conclude, that it was not thought to offer any rational prospect of adequate advantage. A concerted and combined attack, it should seem, was thought hopeless until the land batteries should be in a condition to act; but that a "vigorous attack by the navy upon the sea front, an attack undertaken at the moment the troops presented themselves before the place," would have afforded reasonable grounds of hope; although it is evident that in this case the enemy, after simply shutting their gates against the army, whose musquetry unassisted by great guns could have done little mischief to the garrison, would have directed their whole fire against us, and having crippled a part of our fleet, could have been still able to impose upon our troops the *labour* and delay of a regular seige.

I will not advert to the charges and insinuations, in relation to my conduct, in having failed "in performance of an assurance that the whole of the armament should be at once transported up the Scheldt," in having adopted a measure which though of great advantage as applied to the division intended for the attack of Walcheren, was not a little at variance with the leading purpose of the Expedition, namely, the running with the right wing, and the advance of the army at once up the Scheldt.

These observations are accompanied by a denial that even this change in the destination of part of the fleet from the West to the East Scheldt "would have delayed the advance more than three or four days," a remark in which I entirely concur with Lord Chatham, though on grounds very different from those assumed in the statement.

Upon this part of the case I must recur shortly to the original discussion, and plans, relating to the Expedition, the circumstances under which we arrived at Walcheren.

It had been at one time proposed before we quitted London to land the whole army in Tholon and South Beveland, as presenting fewer difficulties than the navigation of the Scheldt, which under the most favourable circumstances must always be liable to various contingencies. This proposal was, I understand, a good deal discussed, and on this point it is only necessary to refer to my instruction to Sir R. Keats, when he was directed to give every assistance in the transporting the tropps to South Beveland and Tholen.

Another plan had been proposed of disembarking in the Slough, marching across South Beveland, embarking again at Bathz, and landing at Santfliet. (Min. Ev. p. 197.)

This plan appeared to be approved by many good judges of military operations, for one proof of which I may refer to the Minutes of Evidence, p. 197.

The third plan which was suggested as preferable to either of the former, provided we met with no obstacles, was to proceed directly up the West Scheldt, and this (see Mem. Min. Ev.) was ultimately adopted, because, by keeping the troops in the transports, it promised to preserve them in an efficient state until their immediate service should be called for. To this arrangement the command of the Wieling passage was thought to be necessary, for which reason a respectable force was destined to occupy Cadsand.

Speaking of the failure of the attack on Cadsand, Lord Chatham says, "in the first place the beach was so exposed, that in blowing weather it was found impossible to land." Secondly, "from what cause I know not, the Marquis of Huntly's division could not be taken up in the first instance high enough to attack the Breskens battery, the only one from its situation of much importance." Lastly, his Lordship says, "Commodore Owen appears to have experienced great disappointment, in not having the support of Lord Gardner's fleet and his boats."

I trust that I shall be able to answer, in a very few words, the preceding insinuations. I confess that I was aware of the importance of Cadsand before we sailed from England; Lord Chatham, from being impressed with the same idea, was induced to send over an engineer (Captain Baisley) to report on the practicability of effecting a landing on the beach. The same Engineer, in his evidence (page 87. Min. Ev.), and speaking of the time to which Lord Chatham alludes, when he says, "(the beach was so exposed, &c.") answers, "it appears to me there was no difficulty in landing unless what might arise from the enemy having a greater force than we could oppose to them in the first instance, of the enemy's force I am not a judge.

I do not believe, that the Breskens battery had occurred to any person until I stated in the printed secret circular memorandum, "that the first thing the enemy would do would be to erect a mortar and furnace battery at Brèskens &c." I never heard a wish on the subject of passing the Breskens battery: and I do think if it had been represented to me as so extremely strong, I should have urged the propriety of landing below it, and taking it in reverse in preference to the risk which the troops in transports would be subjected to by passing it. The engineer, in Minutes of Evidence, page 86, says, "the batteries appeared to me to have very little strength;—the batteries appeared to me to be open batteries."

I refer to these Minutes of Evidence, merely as proofs of the inaccuracy of the Statement.

I selected Commodore Owen, an Officer of great intelligence and professional talent, for the purpose of co-operating with the Marquis of Huntly; I gave him every latitude of discretion; the Quarter-Master-General sent Lord Huntly a copy of the Commodore's instructions, and I apprehend there is no position or part of the beach between Sluys and the Ghent canal, on which he would not have attempted to effect a landing, [illegible] any proposition or request had been made by Lord [illegible]untly to that effect.

I only require on this point th[illegible]t a dispassionate attention sh[illegible]uld be paid to my [illegible]ders: that my letter of the [illegible] to Lord Gardn[illegible] coupled with that of the 16th, sh[illegible] be read w[illegible]ention, and that a [illegible]eference sho[illegible] be made to [illegible]idence of Commodore Owen a[illegible] the Marquis [illegible]tly, which I th[illegible]k unequivoc[illegible]y prove, that [illegible] application was [illegible] made to me f[illegible] a proportion [illegible] boats beyond wha[illegible] as carried by [illegible]ommodore [illegible]en's Squadron.

Ou[illegible]ginal de[illegible]ination of landing [illegible] Zoutland Bay w[illegible] aside in consequence of inte[illegible]gence received [illegible] Deal [illegible] the preparation of the ene[illegible]y on that part of the coast, and a memoir was drawn up on this subject, which was submitted to Lord Chatham and Lord Castlereagh, and approved of by both; and it was consequently intended to land on Domburgh Beach; but on our arrival at Walcheren, the surf was found to be so heavy on Domburgh Beach, in consequence of a strong westerly wind, the landing there was impossible; it became therefore absolutely necessary to take shelter in the Roompot and Veergat, and the constant succession of gales for many days after our arrival, made it impossible, independently of other obstacles, to recur to the original intention of entering the western mouth of the Scheldt.

Upon the change in our measures, which was thus forced upon us by the untoward state of the weather, I must here beg leave to offer a very few remarks. It is admitted by Lard Chatham to have been in some respects advantageous, by placing the transports and small craft in a place of security, and facilitating the disembarkation of the troops on the Bree Sand.

His Lordship further states, that by this change of the destination of the fleet the occupation of Cadsand became unnecessary, and that if it could have been accomplished it would have occasioned a very inconvenient separation of our force. On the other hand, this change of destination necessarily tended to produce some delay in the naval operations, by forcing us to proceed by a circuitous instead of a direct navigation; but the main question is, how far it necessarily tended to retard the attainment of the ulterior objects of the Expedition.

I have already stated, that for the purpose of obtaining those objects, three places had been proposed, the last of which, as I conceived, had been selected as the most advantageous, only upon the supposition of our encountering no obstacles to the navigation of the whole fleet up the West Scheldt. Now the Wieling Channel had been rendered inaccessible to us by our failure at Cadsand, and consequently our expectations id this respect, had been wholly overthrown, and the ground of preference on which the third plan had been adopted was in course removed; but it is evident, that the impracticability of the first plan which proposed to carry the army through the East Scheldt to Tholen, or that of the second, according to which the troops were to have been landed on South Beveland and to have proceeded to Bathz, could not be materially affected by the enemy's possession of Cadsaud, or at all by the circumstance of our fleet being compelled, by stress of weather, to take shelter in the Veer Gat; on the contrary, it will appear by the military instructions to Sir John Hope (Min. Ev. page 165), "that the navigation of the East Scheldt being little understood, and whether there was sufficient depth of water for the transports and victuallers which must necessarily attend this service, it is now judged most adviseable that the operation should take place by the Veer Passage.

Now the only imaginable impediments to the further progress of our army must have been apprehended, either from a military force of the enemy occupying South Beveland, or from the French fleet in the West Scheldt, or from the enemy's flotilla: but the corps of Sir John Hope became possessed of the whole of South Beveland on the 2d August, the French fleet had retired beyond the boom of Lillo on the 1st August, from the enemy's flotilla, which was unable to prevent the corps under Sir John Hope from taking possession of Bathz, or to regain possession of it before the greater part of the guns, which had been previously spiked, were rendered serviceable, and which, on the first appearance of the British flotilla, retired in confusion, and never afterwards repassed the boom of Lillo, no opposition to the movements of the army could at any time have been reasonably apprehended.

With respect to the immediate difficulties which may have operated as an objection to the disembarkation of the troops on South Beveland, and to their subsequent march across that Island, I need only refer to the opinions of the Naval Officers who were employed in the Slough, by which I think it will appear that 20,000 men, and 4000 horses, might have been landed from the Slough in 48 hours (pa. 175 M. E.), that cavalry and ordnance horses might easily perform this march from the Slough to Bathz in thirty-six hours, the distance being from thirty to thirty-five miles.—With regard to artillery, it was stated by Sir John Hope, in answer to a question (Min. Ev. pa. 173), as to the number of guns found in Bathz and Waerden, which might have been used for ulterior objects, that there were twelve 24 pounders in the battery at Waerden, and fourteen or fifteen at Bathz, all of which, as the General believed, were on travelling carriages. I might add, that the quantity of ordnance stores taken on the island, as appears by the return in Journal Army Proceedings, page 15, was such as I should suppose to be sufficient for all the possible wants of the army.

When, therefore, Lord Chatham contends in his statement that the second point, namely, "why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence all its operations were to commence is purely a naval consideration," his position is certainly true in words, but as certainly incorrect in its implied meaning. It is obvious that the army might have marched to Bathz in the course of a few days, but it is also obvious that it could not be conveyed on board a fleet of 400 transports, besides frigates, sloops, and flotilla, through a very intricate channel, without some delay. The difficulty of conducting such a fleet at all through the mazes of such a navigation, can only be appreciated by professional men; was very greatly increased by an adverse wind, blowing for some time with such violence, as to render the expedient of warping (the only means of proceeding) totally impracticable; such obstacles to our progress were only to be overcome by great exertions and perseverance, by a considerable, but not, as I trust, an unnecessary expenditure of labour and time.

I can only say, that I made every arrangement, by appointing the most active officers to every separate part of each service, and that I had every reason to be satisfied with their zeal, activity, and exertion.

Having anticipated many of these difficulties, I attempted, in a conversation with Lord Chatham on the 1st August, to impress them on his Lordship's mind, and I inferred from his answers, that he intended to modify his plans in consequence, and to proceed by South Beveland instead of the West Scheldt.—Under this persuasion I directed Admiral Otway to take the command of the fleet employed before Walcheren, that might be at liberty to employ my whole attention in forwarding the different preparations necessary to facilitate the progress of the army to the destination from whence its ulterior operations were to commence.

I immediately directed Sir Home Popham to proceed through the Slough with several sloops of war, all the bombs, gun-brigs, and gun-boats, and use every exertion getting the flotilla into the West Scheldt, that it might in the first intsance co-operate with Commodore Owen in completing the naval blockade of Flushing, and to be ready to proceed to Bathz at the shortest notice, whenever its services should be required their, for the purpose of prosecuting the ulterior objects of the Expedition.

I also instructed him to hasten as much as possible the progress of the transports through the Slough.

The subsequent news of the rapid occupation of South Beveland and of the fort of Bathz, with a quantity of artillery and ammunition in the other forts (v. Journal Army Proceedings, pa. 15, Sir John Hope) adapted to our future operations, and also of the facility which

might be afforded to our arrangements for crossing to Santiliet, by a ford reported capable of being passed by some part of the army, further strengthened my opinion that the landing in South Beveland with all the cavalry and infantry would be the only means of rapidly approaching towards the ultimate objects of the Expedition.

Accordingly, in my interview with Lord Chatham on the 6th, I stated fully the difficulties I had to encounter from the untoward state of the weather, and from in[illegible]cy of the channel in passing the vessels through th[illegible]gh, as also from the difficulties made by the pilots, who refused to take charge of the vessels, or even to carry the line-of-battle ships into the West Scheldt. (Vide Lord Gardner's letter.)

The strong impression I felt upon this subject induced me to deviate from the line of conduct I have always adopted in relation to military matters, of not interposing any opinion; and I ventured to propose to his Lordship to commence the disembarkation by landing the cavalry immediately on South Beveland and marching them to Bathz, which might be followed by all the infantry not occupied in the siege of Flushing; stating that much delay and difficulty would arise in getting our numerous vessels and transports through the Slough: that in addition to the frigates which were already under orders to proceed into the West Scheldt, I should be able in a day or two get a sufficient portion of sloops and flotilla, including the transports I ordered to be armed and the launches of the fleet to be fitted with carronades, to increase the flotilla through the Slough to send up to co-opera[illegible] with the army at Bathz, and such a limited number of transports as might contain articles essential to the first advance of the army. I also informed his Lordship that every possible exertion was making to accomplish the passage through the Slough, on the nature of which exertions, being wholly technical, such as buoying and anchoring small transports on the side of the shoals, and making arrangements for warping (the wind being still adverse), it cannot be necessary for me to dwell.

That Lord Chatham fully understood the nature and extent of the obstacles to our getting into the West Scheldt, which I described, is obvious, from his letter of the 7th of August (No. 3 Military Papers, B.) written after the interview, in which I had explained them, and ventured to propose the remedy of landing cavalry, &c. on South Beveland.

To this letter I beg to call the most particular attention, as it is very difficult to reconcile the statement in that letter with the insinuations which it is my painful duty to answer. It is no less difficult to reconcile the admission, that "the active enterprize of the enemy, and the reinforcement thrown into Flushing, rendered it necessary to land General Grosvenor's division, with the assertion in the Statement, that "it is to be remembered that this was only done because his Lordship saw no movement making to push forward a single vessel up the West Scheldt."

Upon the justice of the last observation, after the conversation which had passed between us on the 6th, I dare not trust myself with making any comments.

I then thought, and I still think, that if the plan which I had presumed to suggest had been adopted; had the cavalry been landed on South Beveland, and a limited number of transports been selected, that a delay of only a few days would have resulted from the adverse accident which had unavoidably given a different course to the direction of our operations.

Lord Chatham seemed to think it necessary that all the men of war and transports should assemble in the Upper Scheldtat Bathz.

My opinions on this subject I have already stated. It is to be remembered that the French fleet had retreated above Lillo, so that the presence of our line-of-battle ships in the West Scheldt could not be necessary until the army should have been assembled at Bathz, and even then, unless it should have been deemed inexpedi[illegible] for the army to have advanced upon Antwerp until we [illegible]ld have broken the boom of Lillo; I s[illegible] think that [illegible]ore than four ships could have [illegible] required for [illegible] purpose. In the mean time our flotilla would have [illegible] amply sufficient to [illegible] protected the passage of [illegible]my from Bathz [illegible] Santiliet, as I should not have a[illegible] to any [illegible]osition for crossing the army unless I [illegible] been q[illegible] certain that I had the most ample means of giving it the fullest protection. Being, however, particularly anxious to pur[illegible] line of conduct most congenial to his Lordship's wishes, and consequently best adapted to promote a cordial co-operation, I promised every exertion in carrying his intention into execution.

Accordingly [illegible] my return from Lord Chatham, I [illegible] arrangements for accelerating the various [illegible]plicated objects which were to be attended to.

The first part of [illegible] flotilla which got through the Slough, were appl[illegible] to the cutting off the communication between Ca[dsand] and Flushing, because his Lordship had regrett[ed] (though without urging it as a sub[illegible] of compl[illegible]), that supplies had been so often [illegible]ning. In fact, until after the 7th of August, the weather continued so bad, with the wind at S. W. and S. S. W. that we were unable to interrupt the communication of the enemy, as the only vessels by which we could effect it were constantly driven in by the gales, and could not keep the sea. The wind which was most adverse to us, was most favourable to the enemy, who could from Coldsand run before it into Flushing without the possibility of interruption.

On the 7th we were able, by the weather moderating to establish the sea blockade of Flushing, and on the 9th a considerable body of the flotilla, under the command of Sir Home Popham, was carried through the Swatch-way of the Culoot Sand at the entrance of the Slough Passage, and proceeded to Bathz, where they arrived on the 11th. At the same time a squadron of frigates passed Flushing to join this flotilla, and proceeded on the following day up the Scheldt.

With respect to the line of battle ships, great difficulty had occurred from the objections of the pilots, but I regretted this less because I had considered these ships, if in consequence of my offer they should be called for by Lord Chatham, as applicable to the co-operation in the attack upon the town; and having placed the different divisions of the fleet employed in the various services in East Scheldt, at Bathz, in the Slough, and in the West Scheldt, under the command of Officers of responsibility, with directions to press the passage of the transports through the Slough, I remained in the vicinity of Walcheren for the purpose of communicating with Lord Chatham, as I conceived it my duty to do, until he should think it right to proceed to South Beveland. The ships of the line, therefore, whose immediate presence at Bathz did not for the reasons which I have just mentioned appear to me at all necessary, did not pass Flushing until the attack of the 14th. The Courageux, which ship was intended to go up the river when the frigates did, proceeded early in the morning of the 15th. I detained the others, as the anchorage at Bathz was very confined and at that time extremely crowded, but they were only a few miles lower down, and within reach of going up in one tide whenever [illegible] should be required of them to proceed up the river.

The transports proceeded up the river in different divisions as far as the difficulties I have stated could be overcome, and in consequence of the arrangements made, and the exertions of the Officers employed, with fewer accidents than I believe have ever occurred to so large a fleet in such a navigation.

I trust I have now succeeded in proving the point with which I set out namely, that if the army was not sooner assembled at Bathz, the delay was in no shape imputable to my misconduct; the particular line of operations which had been suggested to the Commander in Chief of the Forces and to myself, as most likely to ensure the attainment of the ultimate objects of the Expedition, was departed from, is notorious; but I have endeavoured to shew that the failure of the attack on Cadsand was not owing to any defect in the orders and instructions issued by me; and it was evidently impossible, that while Cadsand and Flushing remained in the hands of the enemy, I could carry such a naval armament as was assembled under my orders to the point of general rendezvous. No precautions of mine could secure the fleet and army against the fury of the elements, or enable us in spite of the adverse gale to reach by the shortest course our proper destination.

In conveying the fleet to a secure place of refuge, and one where the disembarkation of the troops took place with little loss of time and without any loss of lives, I trust I shall not be accused either of a dereliction of my duty or of any inattention to the interests of the army.

From this period I considered myself bound implicitly to accede to the wishes of the Commander in Chief. With him alone was there an option between a march of 36 hours and a voyage of indefinite length. I trust that it was owing to no defect of zeal on my part, and I am sure it was owing to no want of exertion on the part of the many excellent naval Officers whom I have the honour to command, that the progress of a fleet which it was necessary to warp, or in less technical language to haul by human labour, through the windings of a most intricate channel, and often directly in the teeth of the wind, appeared so tardy that Lord Chatham, "saw no movement making to push forward a single vessel to the West Scheldt." The exertions of the naval Officers and men were not rendered less irksome by the persuasion that the labour which, though incessant, often proved unavailing, might have been spared to them at the expence of a short march across the Island of South Beveland. To impute to me or to the navy, under the name of delay, the loss of time which was passed by me in constant solicitude, and by the men in unremitting toil, is not what I should have expected from Lord Chatham.

It would have been more agreeable to myself to have offered to their Lordships a simple journal of the daily transactions of the fleet, at that course would have afforded me that of paying a just tribute of gratitude to the numerous, able, and zealous, Officers by whom I was aided in the different branches of the services, under my directions, and who may possibly consider themselves as unjustly subject, together with myself, to some imputation from the marked, and perhaps invidious, accuracy with which the particular da[ys] of arrival of different divisions are specified in Lor[d] [Ch]atham's Statement.

But I am convinced that it [illegible] not the intention of his Lordship, in collecting s[uch] a multitude of dates, to attribute any blame to tho[se] Officers. He has closed his Report by pointing me o[ut] as the only object of his animadversions

He leaves me "to account for the difficulties which prevented the investment of Flushing, as well as to shew the obstacles which presented themselves to the early progress of the arm[ame]nt up the West Scheldt."

He was not awa[re] it seems, that the first point was rendered imposs[ible] by the state of the winds, he was not even awar[e] that the circumstances of his being blown into the East Scheldt had impeded his early progress up the West Scheldt.

Concerning Lord Chatham's opinions I have now cease[d] to be solicitous, but I am, and ever shall be, sincer[ely] anxious that your Lordships should not see cause to [re]gret the confidence with which you have been plea[sed] to honour me with upon this occasion.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN, Rear-Admiral.

London, March 5th, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Karooppoo Chitty,

vers.

Ramakistna Chitty the son and heir of Vengoo Chitty Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Houses and Premises the Property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon of each day viz.

On Thursday the 26th July Instant, one House and Ground situated in Mootall Pettah, No. 10, Lengalaneer Pilliar Pagoda Street, Measuring in length from East to West 64½ feet, and in breadth from North to South 19¼ feet or thereabouts.

On Friday the 27th,—One Godown and seven Boutiques No. 19, Mannady Street, Measuring in length from East to West 46½ feet, and in breadth from North to South 31 feet.

And on Saturday the 28th,—One House and Ground No. 49, LingahChitty Street, Measuring in length from East to West 77½ feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 28½ feet, and at the West end 27½ feet or thereabouts.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall Purchase the said Premises and all Persons who shall attend the sale are to take Notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the days of sale the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold and any deficiency, to be made good by the first Purchasers and all advantages forfeited.

S. H. GREIG,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MADRAS, 16th July, 1810.

To be Let.

THE BUNGALOW in Egmore, belonging to Captain MARSHALL, with Furniture complete.

Apply at Mr. BABINGTON'S Office, Fort Square.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereb[y give no]tice, th[at I wil]l not be answerabl[e for an]y Debt[s contra]cted heretofore, or her[eafter] or f[or G]oods, taken [fro]m Shops, &[c.]by my Bro[the]r Mr. J. H [WI]LLIAMSON.

J. C. [WIL]LIAMS[ON],
Lieut. [illegible] Bat[illegible] Regt. N. I.

M[AD]RAS, *July* 17, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM BERKELEY, Esq. late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Colonel ROBERT BELL, one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co. Agents to the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, *July* 6, 1810.

NEW TONTINE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the NEW TONTINE SOCIETY will be held at the COURIER OFFICE in the Fort, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock at Noon, for the purpose of Dissolving the SOCIETY, and dividing the Property.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,
SECRETARY.

16th July, 1810.

Madras Assembly.

THE next Assembly, is fixed for Thursday, the 19th Instant.

G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Manager.

H. GAHAGAN, AND W. WAYTE, Esqrs. } STEWARDS.

Subscribers and Non-Subscribers may be had at the Pantheon.—No person will be admitted without a Ticket.

Thomas Hurst,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that he is now receiving and will expose for Sale, on SATURDAY the 21st Instant, for ready money.

The following Investments of Captain MARTIN, H. C. Ship WOODFORD—of Capt. FRANCKLIN, H. C. E. Ship NORTHUMBERLAND—of Capt. NESBITT, H. C. E. Ship HUDDART—and of Captain MCDOUGAL, H. C. E. Ship TIGRIS—comprising a very general assortment of EUROPE ARTICLES, viz.

Hock, Claret, Port Wine, Gin, Brandy, old Jamica Rum and Beer, from the most approved Houses.

A very general assortment of Confectionary, from Hoffman.

Hams, Tongues, Salmon, dried and pickled Herrings, Beef, Pork and Butter.

Pine, Stilton, Double Gloucester, Cheshire and Parmisan Cheeses.

Pickles, Mustard, Vinegar, Sallad Oil, Olives, Capers and Sauces of all sorts.

Grocery consisting of Muscatels, Bloom Raisins, Turkey Figs, Currants, Pearl Barley, Maccaronie, Vermacellie, Chocolate, Arrow Root, and Jordan Almonds.

Gentlemen's Round and Opera Hats, Youth's and Children's Hats, Cavalry, Hessian and Jockey Boots, Dress, Undress, and Shooting Shoes.

Fancy Coat Cloths and Kersemere of colours.

Blue and Scarlet Cloth.

Leather Gloves, Breeches and Pantaloons.

An assortment of Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Ladies Side Saddles.

Cavalry, Hunting and Racing Sadles, Whips, a general assortment, Bandy and Curricle Harness and Spare Sadlery.

Single and double-barrelled Guns, Pistols in Mahogany Cases.

Coarse and fine Cutlery, a general Assortment.

Glass, Queen's Ware, and English China, a large and elegant assortment.

Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, a very general assortment.

Stationary, Cards and Blank Books.

Gun Powder and Patent Shot.

Ironmongery and Tin Ware.

Boat Cloaks, Blankets and Flannel.

Toys from Childs.

Organs, and Irish Bagpipes.

Patent Flutes from Potter.

A small but choice selection of Music Books, a general assortment—Chints, a great variety for Furniture.—Looking Glasses—and a great variety of other Articles.

MILLINERY.

[T]HOS. HURST,

[H]AS the honour respectfully to acquaint the Ladies, that he will on Saturday [illegible] for Sale, an extensive assortment [of f]ashionable made and unmade Millinery, [con]sisting chiefly of the following Articles, viz. [La]dies Straw Hats and Bonnets, Beaver ditto [fro]m Dallman, an assortment of Crape, Lace [illegible]ffany, Persian, Satin, plain and [illegible] sarsenets, Florentine, Barcelona Hand[kerch]iefs, Book Muslin, Lace Caps, broad and [narro]w Thread Lace, assortment of Fans, Rib[bons], Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers, [illegible]ed Cambric, Cambric Muslin, fashionable [illegible]ts patern dresses, &c. &c.

BEACH, July 14, 1810.

Europe Investment.

MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK, & Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received by the Honorable Company's Ship HUDDART [a] large consignment of EUROPE GOODS [illegible] in by particular indent from themselves.

They have also purchased the extensive INVESTMENT of CAPT[AIN] WOOD of the Honorable Company's Ship HUGH INGLIS, with several selections from the OFFICERS of the Ships now in the Roads, the whole forming a general assortment of articles at present in demand.

Orders on their Books will be despatched immediately, and supplies forwarded to the Shops at the different out-stations.

"N. B. Particulars of the above will be mentioned in the next Government Gazette."

Popham's Broadway, July 12, 1810.

MESSIEURS GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK, and Co. beg leave to inform the LADIES of the Settlement, that they have just opened a very extensive consignment of Fashionable Millinery, Haberdashery and Straw Hats, laid in by particular Indent, from the first houses in London.

POPHAM'S BRODWAY, *July* 17, 1810.

Europe Goods.

W. B. JACK,

TAKES the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public at large, that he is just now receiving a quantity of Europe Goods, by the Honorable Company's Sh[ip] TIGRIS, laid in by Indent, also the Investme[nt of] Mr. SWAN Second Officer of the Honorable [Co]mpany's Ship HUGH INGLIS, Consisting of the following articles viz.

Hodgsons Pale Ale in Casks, Claret from Walker and Maclary. Port Wine from Alexander, Harper, Hams, Pine and Berkley Cheese, Confectionary from Hoffman, Grocery, &c. Boots and Shoes, from Stunt, Men's Hats, Black Drab and Drab and Green under, from Richard Jackson and John Oakey, Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, a general assortment—Glass Ware, both Cut and Plain, from Ogdin and Bacchus, and Andrew and George Nash,—Stationary and Books, a large Collection of the Newest Publications,—Silk and Cotton Hose, Demeties and Muslins, Guns and Pistols, Patent Shot and Gun Powder, Tea Chests and Dressing Cases, Tunbridge Ware Boxes and Patent Cotton Thread, Town Made Cutlery, Gloves and Braces, with a number of other Aeticles.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *July* 17, 1810.

BRANDY and Madeira, late the Property of the Broker's Company, to be Sold by WILLIAM GRANT, at Madras, the former at 7½ and 6½ per dozen, the latter 5½ and 5, by Cundapah Moodely at Wallajahbad, and by Sooberoy Moodely at Arcot, at an advance of only half a Pagoda per dozen.—The above liquors have been generally approved of and sold by the Broker's Company to Gentlemen of the first respectability. Orders from the country accompanied by Cash or satisfactory references of payment, will be strictly attended to.

APPASAWMY,

WILL sell by Public Auction, this Day, Tuesday the 17th Instant, at his Auction Room, the following Articles, just imported on the Hon. Company's Ship Alfred, Captain Welstead,—one hundred and sixty-eight Jars of Raspberry, Strawberry, Green Gage and Apricot Jam, Red and Black Currant Jelly, Orange Marmalade, [illegible] Cannisters of Dried Cherries, Green Gages, Peer[s] and Apricots, forty-eight bottles of Co[n]fits [illegible] thirty bottles of Brandy Fr[uits]—also [illegible] Cheese, fit for imme[dia]te use, and a variety of [illegible] Articles, i[mpor]ted on the above Ship.

[P]opham's Broadway, 14th July, 1810.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Balfor & Hogg,

A FAST trotting strong Chesnut half bred Arab Horse, with a neat cane bodied Buggy, Hood and Harness,—Price 120 Pagodas.

Balfour and Hogg,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that they have removed from Stringer's street, to the House lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Mackay, nearly opposite to Messrs. Harington and Co's. and at the back of Messrs. De Fries and Co's. Office.

B. and H. take this opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public for the favors they have received, and beg to solicit a continuance of their support.

MADRAS, July 13, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DANIEL MACKAY having relinquished his intention of proceeding to the Eastward. The Copartnership between BRANSON and MACKAY, will continue as heretofore.

MADRAS, *July* 16, 1810.

MESSIEURS

BRANSON AND MACKAY,

HAVE the honor to inform the LADIES of the Settlement, that on FRIDAY the 20th Instant, they will expose for Sale, a large Assortment of Sattins, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Ribbands, Leno's Muslins, Jaconett Ladies Shoes, Wreathes Flowers &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. BRANSON and MACKAY, have the honor to acquaint their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that Captain WELSTEAD'S INVESTMENT, being nearly delivered, will be exposed for Sale on Commission, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 20th Instant, at the rate undermentioned :—

	P.	F.	C.
Pale Ale from Hodgson, per But....	64	0	0
Do. Do. per Cask....	32	0	0
Claret from Maxwell & Key, Walker and McClarey and Davie Robertson, per dozen....	13	0	0
Port Wine from Paxton and Majoribanks and Nesbitt, per dozen....	7	0	0
Magnum from Maxwell and Key & Walker & McClarey, per dozen	26	0	0
Champaign from Paxton and Majoribanks and Harper, per dozen..	30	0	0
Hock from Paxton and Majoribanks, do.....	15	0	0
Barsac from Do. do.....	13	0	0
Vin De Grave from Do. do.....	13	0	0
Hermitage from Do do.....	20	0	0
Rum Shrub from Harper do.....	8	0	0
Cyder and Perry from Do. do.....	5	0	0
Porter and Ale Europe-bottled from Do. do.....	3	0	0
Real Holland's Geneva in large Cases, per case....	15	0	0
Prime Hams, per lb....	0	16	0
Pine Cheeses. each....	2	0	0
Real Cogniac Brandy, per gallon..	2	22	0
Corks, per Grose....	1	22	0
Confectionary from Hoffman.			
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy per dozen....	9	0	0
Tart Fruit, per dozen....	6	0	0
Brandy Fruit, per bottle....	4	0	0
Raspberry Jams, and Current Jellies in three pound Jars, per Jar.....	2	33	0
Do. Orange Marmalade and Strawberry Jam, per Jar....	3	0	0
Do. Capillaire Orgeat and Raspberry Venigar, per bottle....	0	30	0
Decanters of Carraways, each......	2	0	0
Do. Barbaries, Almonds, Cinnamon Almonds, Cardemoms, and Dragies, each....	2	18	0
Tin Cases of Dry'd Fruit, per Case..	6	11	0
Grocery from Ross.			
Bloom Raisins, per box....	8	0	0
Muscatells, do....	12	0	0
Currants in Canisters 16 pound each, per Canister....	4	0	0
Jordan Almonds in Bottles of two pound each, per bottle....	2	0	0
Sir Han Sloanes Chocolate, per lb.	1	33	0
Plain Chocolate, per pound......	1	22	0
Cocoa, per pound....	1	0	0
Essence of Spruce, 30 Gallon Pots, each....	0	33	0
Oilman's Stores from Curtis.			
Pickles per quarter Case of 6 bottles	8	22	40
Red Cabbage per square....	2	0	0
Essence Anchovie per bottle....	1	0	0
Essence of Oysters do....	0	38	0
Harvey's Sauce do....	0	33	0
Quin's Sauce do....	0	30	0
Capers do....	0	33	0
Mushroom's, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup do....	0	28	0
Mustard lb. bottle do....	0	33	0
Do. ½ lb. do. do....	0	17	0
Sallad Oil do....	1	0	0
French Olives do....	0	26	0
White Wine Vinegar per dozen....	3	22	0
Tongues 6 in a Keg per Keg....	9	0	0
Do. 12 in a Keg do....	18	0	0
Spiced Beef in Casks of 1½ Cwt. per Cask....	34	0	0
Do. do. of 1 Cwt. do....	24	0	0
Pickled Salmon per Firkin....	11	0	0
Spiced Salmon per Kit....	4	22	0
Boots and Shoes from Hoby and Wimpory.			
Hessian Boots per pair....	9	0	0
Military Do. do....	10	0	0
Gentlemen's Dress Shoes do....	3	0	0
Ladies Shoes do....	1	33	0
Garden Seeds from Swinden.			
Twelve Sorts per Package....	4	22	0
Ten do. do....	3	0	0
Twenty do. do....	6	0	0
Marrow Fat Pease do....	0	22	0
Dry'd Herbs per Box....	9	0	0
Leather Pantaloons and Gloves from Forrest.			
Leather Pantaloons per pair......	15	0	0
Leather Breeches...... do.	14	0	0
Breeches, Balls, and Brushes each..	0	11	0
Real Buck Skin Gloves per pair..	1	11	0
do.... do.... do...	1	0	0
Irish Limerick do.... do...	0	33	0
Real York Tan do.... do...	0	30	0
do. Woodstock do.... do...	0	30	0
do. Military do.... do...	0	30	0
Fine white Kid do.... do...	0	33	0
Long white Kid do.... do...	0	11	0
Smith's Perfumery.			
Lavender Water Pint Bottles per Bottle....	1	33	0
do. Flint Stoppers or white Bottles do....	2	22	0
Honey Water, Pint Bottles .... do.	1	33	0
Arquebusade .... do.	2	11	0
Smelling Salt .... do.	1	11	0
Eau De Luce .... do.	0	28	0
Aromatic Venigar .... do.	0	28	0
Jamaica Pomatum..... per dozen	4	0	0
Violette Hair Powder.... do.	4	0	0
Sets of Tooth Brushes..... per set	1	22	0
Shaving Brushes .... each	0	22	0
Hair Brushes .... each	1	0	0
Ruspinis Dentrifice.... per box	1	11	0
Windsor Soap.... per box	2	0	0
Naples Soap.... per box	1	11	0
Tortoisshell Pocket Combs .. each	1	22	0
Dressing Combs.... each	0	22	0
Ivory Nail Brushes .... each	1	0	0
Eau De Colonge....... per bottle	0	38	0
Hats, from Cater and Bicknell.			
Superfine Mens Round Hat.... each	5	22	0
Bear Skins for Helmet ...... each	3	22	0
Staff or Cavalry Feathers ...... each	1	11	0
Dress Folding Hat with rich figured binding .... each	9	0	0
Regimental folding Hat with rich Staff or Cavalry trimmings and Cockades .... each	17	0	0
Regimental Infantry folding Hat with Gold Trimmings Cockades, &c. each	14	0	0
Ladies fashionable Beavers richly trimmed with Feathers .... each	8	0	0
Childrens Hat .... each	2	11	0
Youths.. do. .... do.	3	11	0
Horn Breaches Leather Backs each	0	22	0
Do. Wood do. do.	0	22	0
Do. Mahog. do. do.	0	33	0
Curry Combs do.	0	22	0
Medicines from Cannon and Brydon.			
Cheltenham Salt, per Bottle.....	1	22	0
Brandy Bitters, do....	0	22	0
Manna, per lb.....	2	0	0
Peruvian Bark per Bottle....	4	0	0
Peppermint Lozenges do....	2	0	0
Creamor Tartar do....	1	0	0
Patent Sago per Canister....	1	0	0
Mahogany Chest 1st size each....	40	0	0
Do. do. 2d size.... do.	30	0	0
Arrow Root 2 lb. Canisters per Canister....	2	11	0
Do. Bottles each....	1	22	0
Rochelles Salt per Bottle....	1	22	0
Oatmeal per Canister....	3	0	0
Sadlery from Gibson, Milroy and others.			
Cavalry Saddles compleat each	50	0	0
Jockey Saddles do. each	20	0	0
Hunting Saddles Stuff flaps do. do.	35	0	0
Do. plain do. do.....	32	0	0
Watering Snafle Bridles do.....	1	22	0
Sets of Heads and Reins with Plated Buckles, each....	3	0	0
Bandy Harness compleat, each.....	39	0	0
Jockey and Buggy Whips of Various Prices....			
Swarrow Spurs with Leather, per pair....	3	0	0
Plain do. do. do......	2	0	0
Spare Saddle Cloths, each....	2	22	0
Sets of Curry Combs and Brushes per Set....	1	0	0
Patent Flutes.			
Potters Patent Flutes with six Keys in Cases, each....	22	0	0
Do. do. 4 Keys do. do.	18	0	0
Patent Shot and Gunpowder from Pigon and Co.			
Patent Shot, per bag....	4	0	0
Battle Powder, one pound Canisters.	1	0	0
Do. two pound do...	2	22	0
Do. three pound do...	3	22	0
Iron Cash Chests from Larkins and Eade.			
1 Wrought Iron Cash Chest, weighing 9 Cwt. and 18 lb....	170	0	0
1 do. weighing 6 Cwt. and 7 lb.....	145	0	0
Chart from Horsburgh.			
Chart China Sea, Malacca Shait, Seniapore Shait and Bombay Harbour, per set....	12	22	0
Memoirs and Directions for the Chart each....	5	0	0
Chart of Hindoostan and Islands each	2		0
Chart of Cape of Good Hope, to the Equator, each....	2		0
India Directory, each....	8		0
Guns from Joseph Manton.			
Double Barrelled Guns with Patent Elevation, Patent Breeching, Hammers, Platina Touch Holes, and finished in the compleatest manner with Extra Patent Hammers in Cases, each....			0
Double Barrelled Pistols in Cases by Nock, Platina Touch Holes, Patent Breechings &c. in Cases per pair....	125	0	0
Epaulettes &c. from Brumfield and Co.			
Rich Gold Bullion Epaulettes each	12	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Navy each....	12	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Generals each..	13	0	0
Rich Silver Bullion Epaulettes each	10	0	0
Gold Twisted Bullion 1¼ Inch per doz.	1	0	0
Silver Do. Do. do...	0	38	0
Gold Twisted Bullion 3¼ Inch do...	4	22	0
Silver Do. Do. do...	3	22	0
Silver Braid, per yard	0	20	0
Gold Do. do,..	0	26	0
Gold double Vellum Lace do...	0	28	0
Silver Do Do. do...	0	26	0
Regulation Sword Knots each	2	0	0
Do. Rich Do. do.	4	22	0
Do. Richer Do. do.	5	0	0
Gold Spangles per oz.	3	33	0
Silver Do. do.	2	22	0
Gold Ruff Purl do.	2	33	0
Silver Do. do.	2	22	0
Crimson Long Silk Sashes each	10	0	0
Do. Cavalry Do. do.	11	0	0
Plated Chain Wings per pair	2	0	0
Gilt Do. do.	2	11	0
Regimental Gilt Gorgets each	2	0	0
Do Do. E. I. Arms do.	2	0	0
Cloths from Viguers.			
Best Superfine Scarlet Cloth per yard.	8	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Queen's Cloth do.....	6	0	0
Do. Do. Blue Do. do.....	7	0	0
Do. Do. Cavalry Grey do.....	7	0	0
Blue Camblet Do....			
Buff Twill'd Corduroy per yard....	1	11	0
White Do. Do.... do....	1	11	0
Superfine Green Billiard Cloth per yard....	8	0	0
Superfine, Brown, Olive, Dark, Bottle, and other coloured Cloths, per yard....	5	22	0
French Cambrics from Prosser.			
Superfine French Cambrics per piece from 26 to....	30	0	0
Superfine 6-4ths Cambris for Ladies Dresses per yard from ¾ to......	1	0	0
Superfine 9-8th Jaconet Do. per yard....	1	0	0
Flannels &c. from Favill and Co.			
Superfine Welsh Flannel per yard from 1 Pagoda to....	1	22	0
Camblet Boat Cloaks each....	7	0	0
Blanket of various pieces....			
Hosiery from Smith and Co.			
Net Cotton Caps, per dozen....	2	22	0
Fine do. do....	5	0	0
Cotton Pantaloon Hose, do....	5	[illegible]	0
Do. do. Fine do. do....	7	0	0
Do. do. Extra do. do....	8	0	0
Mens Cotton Gloves, per pair....	0	20	0
Boys Cotton Hose, per dozen....	6	0	0
Ladies Cotton Hose, per dozen....	12	0	0
Do. Fine do. per dozen....	13	0	0
Do. do. do. rich Land Clocks.	14	0	0
Mens Cotton Hose, per dozen from 12 to....	15	0	0
Mens Superfine Worsted Gauze Hose per dozen....	9	0	0
Ladies Superfine White Habit Silk Gloves, per pair....	1	0	0
Gentlemen's do. do. do....	1	0	0
Do. Silk Pantaloon Hose, per pair.	2	0	0
Ladies Silk Hose, per pair....	2	33	0
Gentlemen's do. do....	3	0	0
Cutlery from Burgon.			
Sets of London Oval White Ivory Table Knives and Forks, each Set one dozen Table one dozen Desert one Pair Carvers, per set....	18	0	0
Do. of do. Octagon do. each Set 1½ dozen Table, one dozen Desert and one Pair Carvers, per set....	20	0	0
Do. of Mitre End do. each Set 1 dozen Table, one dozen Desert and one Pair Carvers, per set....	18	0	0

A large assortment of Stationary—a very large assortment of Glass Ware, cut and plain consisting of Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, single and double branched Table Shades, Tumblers, Claret and Madeira Glasses, Goblets, Finger Cups, Cabin Lamps, cut Vases, Salts, Mustard Pots, Muffineers, &c.—several sets of very elegant Queen's Ware—and a few pairs of elegant Pier Glasses.

From the great increase in Price of almost very Article in London. The charges are from 10 to 15 per Cent. higher than Commission Sales of last year.—Messrs. B. and M. can howe- ever with confidence, recommend the Investment, not only from its general and well selected variety, but from its being in the highest state of preservation.

Messrs. B. M. being under a positive engagement to settle the account with great dispatch, The Sales will be made for Ready Money, the prices bei[illegible] calculated on those terms.

Messrs. B. and M. will be happy to execute all Orders from up Country Stations with the utmost expedition, provided the Orders are accompanied with reference[illegible] Payment, including Ban[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On THURSDAY next, the 19th Instant,

AT HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,

IN THE AFTERNOON,

(If not previously disposed off by Private Contract,)

THAT large and Commodious Upstair House and Premises situated in Anderson Street, No. 23.

A plan of the Ground and Buildings may be seen on application at the Auction room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper & Co.

AT THE KING'S NAVAL STORE HOUSE, NORTH BEACH,

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY Articles of Condemned and Unserviceable Naval Stores, landed from His Majesty's Squadron in India, a List of the whole may be seen on application at the Naval Office.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of ten per cent. to be made at the time of sale on the amount of each Lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days time after the day of sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the articles remain the property of the Crown.

HENRY HALL,
ACT. NAVAL OFFICER.

His Majesty's Naval Office, Madras, July 16, 1810.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

WITH THE PRIVITY OF

THE MORTGAGEES,

At their Auction Room,

ON THE 20TH DAY OF JULY,

At 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

(If not previously disposed off by Private Contract),

THAT extensive substantial built valuable COACH YARD and PREMISES, eligibly situated on the Mount Road, belonging to, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM HOGG.

ALSO

The DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, adjoining the above.—The whole comprising a valuable extent of Ground measuring two and a half St. Thome Cawnies, or thereabouts, on which there are three large wells, a number of Cocoanut and other Trees, with a Kitchen Garden, &c.

The above property will be sold separately or together, as it may suit the convenience of the purchaser.

A plan of the Ground and Buildings, with the Title Deeds may be seen by application at the Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY BALFOUR & HOGG,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 27th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,)

A YOUNG GREYHOUND DOG — two POINTERS and three TERRIERS—landed from one of the Ships now in the Roads. The Dogs may be seen every day at BALFOUR & HOGG'S Auction Room, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

At his Auction Room,

On THURSDAY, the 19th Instant,

Sale to commence at half past Ten o'Clock,

GENTLEMEN'S Ladies and Childrens Hats, Leather Caps, Jams and Jellies, in 3 and 6 lbs. Jars, Peppermint, Lozenges in small Decanters, Stick Liquorice in Do. Smith's Milk of Roses, and Honey Water, Essence of Burgamot, best Peruvian Bark, Pickles of sorts in square bottles, Mustard in 1 lb. bottles, Sauces of sorts, Ladies Silk Handkerchiefs, Shoe Brushes, Shots from No 2 to 10, Garden Seeds, also the following Books, Gilchrist's Grammar, Do. Indian Ethics, Bagha Bahar, Rose Garden 2 vols. Story Teller 2 vols. Jones' Persian Grammar, and Tootinamah.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR [illegible] THE TO[illegible]N MAJOR'S H[illegible]USE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Reside[illegible] will give ea[illegible] notice of [illegible] place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orde[illegible] and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in prope[illegible] time, are reques[illegible] to give information of the sam[illegible] in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.